

The drawings were objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) for not showing the claimed features of the electronically programmable driver and interface circuitry.

Synopsis of amendment

The specification has been amended to refer to the claimed driver and interface circuitry constituting the gray-scale control in Fig. 4 and the claimed polarizer and the analyzer in new Fig. 3A.

A proposed change to Fig. 4 is attached to further illustrate the claimed driver and interface circuitry with reference numerals as suggested in Paper No. 5.

New Fig. 3A is submitted to present an additional view of the present invention including the claimed polarizer and analyzer.

Response to the rejection under 35 USC 102(b)

Claims 1-3, 6, 10-11 were rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by the prior art. The rejection argues that the prior art illustrated in Figs. 1-3 discloses all the elements claimed including the claimed multiple display pixels aligned collinearly along the beam of polarized light. Applicants traverse the rejection for the following reasons. The claimed pixel sequence comprises “multiple liquid crystal display pixels aligned collinearly along the beam of polarized light for varying the polarization angle”. Figs. 1-3 representative of the prior art show an array of pixels aligned perpendicularly to the beam of polarized light such that only a single pixel is aligned collinearly along the beam of polarized light for each row and column position of the display. A single pixel collinearly aligned along the beam of light lacks the functionality of the claimed serial arrangement of pixels exemplified by the two LCD layers 10 shown in Figs.

3A and 4 and described in the specification on p. 9, ln. 19-23. In the arrangement of Fig. 4, a light beam passing through a pixel in the first layer also passes through a collinearly aligned pixel in the second layer, so that one layer may be used to calibrate the gray-scale while the other layer may be controlled by a typical display signal. Because the prior art does not disclose the claimed collinearly arranged pixels, claims 1-3, 6, 10-11 are not anticipated. The rejection is therefore unsubstantiated.

Response to the rejection under 35 USC 103(a)

Claims 4-5, 8, 9 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over the prior art in view of Johary et al. The rejection argues that the prior art discloses the claimed gray-scale control without the claimed driver and that Johary includes the claimed programmable driver, therefore it would be obvious to incorporate the programmable driver of Johary into the prior art to arrive at the claimed invention. Applicants traverse the rejection for the following reasons. The prior art does not teach or suggest the structure of the claimed collinearly aligned pixel sequence for gray-scale control as explained above. Further, Johary does not teach or suggest the claimed gray-scale control coupled to at least one pixel of the claimed sequence of collinearly aligned pixels. Because the claimed combination of the claimed gray-scale control and the claimed collinearly aligned pixel sequence is not arrived at by the suggested incorporation of Johary with the other prior art, claims 4-5, 8, 9 are not obvious under 35 USC 103. The rejection is therefore unsubstantiated.

Claim 7 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi et al. The rejection argues that because Kobayashi teaches using

sapphire for the claimed substrate of the claimed liquid crystal display, it would be obvious to modify the prior art to include the claimed sapphire substrate.

Applicants traverse the rejection for the following reasons. The prior art cited by Applicant does not teach or suggest the structure of the claimed collinearly aligned pixel sequence for gray-scale control as explained above. Further, Kobayashi does not teach or suggest the claimed gray-scale control coupled to at least one pixel of the claimed sequence of collinearly aligned pixels. Because the claimed combination of the claimed gray-scale control and the claimed collinearly aligned pixel sequence is not arrived at by the suggested incorporation of Kobayashi with the other prior art, claim 7 is not obvious under 35 USC 103. The rejection is therefore unsubstantiated.

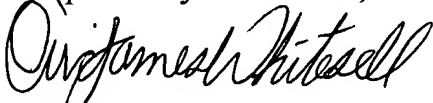
Conclusion

Because the rejections of claims 1-11 are unsubstantiated, Applicant requests that the rejections be withdrawn and that the claims 1-11 be favorably reconsidered.

The telephone number for Applicant's agent signed below is (619)553-3001.

No additional fee is required for this amendment.

Respectfully submitted,



Eric James Whitesell

PTO Registration No. 38,657